YOUNG MEN'S REPUBLICAN UNION. SPEECH BY GORACE GREELEY. The Young Men's Republican Union held a meeting last evening at their hall, at the Stuyvesant Institute,

to ratify the Chicago nominations. The hall was

At 8:15 p. m. Mr. Cernas Brainerd, Chairman of the Executive Committee, called the meeting to order and introduced, as a member of the Eighteenth Ward

Workingments Club,

Mr. Phillip Frankenheimer, who, after an allusion of regret to Mr. Neward, gave in his full and bearty adhesion to Abraham Lincoln and Hamibal Hamim. We had, he said, much work to do. He lived on the borders of Mackerelville, and there he should go and preach Republicanism. The Democrats had now not principle enough to feed anybody who knew how to read and write. The Native Americans chaimed favors which he would not yield. When he was made an American he knew what he was about, and it was the proudest day of his life. He had been brought up in the South, and he knew the faults and the good qualities of Southerners. He believed that if even William Yancey was to live three years in the North he would become a good Republican. It was our duty to see to it that the free lands of the nation were sattled by free men. Slavery was extended enough sow. Mr. Frankenheimer, in conclusion, predicted the election of Lincoln and Hamlin, and declared that he was going to work to get votes for them in Mackorelville.

Mr. Frankenheimer resumed his seat, and the Old Rocky Mountain Glee Club was introduced. They were loudly applauded, and when it became quiet again they sang the following song:

The war drums are besting;

Prepare for the fight:

The war drums are beating;
Prepare for the light!
The people are gathering
In strength and in might;
Fling out your broad banner
Against the blue sky,
With Lincola and Hamlin
We'll conquer or die.

The clarion is sounding, From inland to shore; Your sword and your lances Must slumber no more; The slave-driving minion See, see, how they fiy! With Lincoln and Hamli We'll conquer or die.

March forth to the battle, All fearless and calm: The strength of your spirit Throw into your arm; With ballets for bullets, Let this be your cry; With Lincoln and Hamlin We'll conquer or die.

Let this be your cry;
With Lincoln and Handin
Well conquer or die.

The Hon, James A. Burgos said that he had just returned from Chicago, and had a very bad Republican cold. No man ever had more devoted and steadfast friends tham Mr. Seward at Chicago. William H. Seward was not struck down, for the Republican party was older than he or any living man. William H. Seward was as etrong to-day in the hearts of the people as he was before the nomination of that Harry of Navarre, Abraham Lincoln. He went to Chicago in favor of Salmon P. Chase, and because he was not nominated he did not believe that the people had turned against him. He threw up his hat for Lincoln, the man who could split rails and man! Democrats. [Lond applause.] The Little Giant of Illinois, whose friends are now shouting for him in the Cooper Institute—he knew Abraham Lincoln; he had met him and bit the dust. Already the prairies were on fire with enthusiasm for Lincoln, and the Republicans there were splitting rails to fence in Democrats and Slavery. A man said out at Chicago, "Seward, Seward, the foremost Statesman in the land, has been defeated in the Convention by a d—d old rail splitter." If they wanted an idea of Lincoln's abilities, let them look at the volume containing the speeches of Lincoln and Douglas in the canvass of 1808. The Democratic party was in the condition of an eld man's dog, that sometimes barked at sometimes at nothing. He was barking one night when the thermometer was thirty degrees below zero, and the old man got out of bed, and said "he'd fix that cassed cur." So he carried the dog through the house and into the street. His wife missed him shortly after, and, on going to the window, saw her husband in the street, without any particular clothing on, holding the dog fast by the neck. She called to him, and asked him what he was doing out there in the cold. "Why," said he, "I'm going to freeze that dog, any how." [Laugh ter.] So the Democratic party was going to freeze the little Squatter Sovereign. They could not have mu

give way to the gallant son of New-York.

Mr. GREELEY came forward amid loud applause. He

it, and let its mourners, if they will, go about the streets; while we devote ourselves to the living Presstreets; while we devote ourselves to the living Present, with its pressing duties, its vast responsibilities, and its glorious hopes. Simply calling your attention delegates well, their accounts are overlooked, and they to the stupendous developments of official frand, peculation, and theft recently made before Investigating Committees at Washington and in the Federal offices in this city, I ask you to unite with me in this senti-

pressible Conflicts—the first between expansive Free Labor the one hand, and aggressive, all-grasping Slavery propagand on the other; the second—not less vital, not less immine between frugal government and honest administration on side, and wholesale executive corruption, legislative bribery, peculative jobbery on the other; and we recognize in Ho Abe Lincoln the right man to lead us in both."

Abe Lincoln the right man to lead us in both."

[Loud applause.] He continued: Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I shall pass very briefly over the first branch of this subject, because it has been so often and so thoroughly discussed. I believe that a Federal Administration that shall be honest and impartial, will of itself finish up all the controversy in relation to Slavery. Give us au Administration that shall be honest and fair, and I don't believe that Slavery will ever get another foot of new territory. If old Zack Taylor—and I had hard work to su port him—had been President a hundred years, we should not have had another foot of slave territory. It is the Federal Government that helps Slavery. How came they to pass erament that helps Slavery. He stine Federal Government that helps Slavery. How came they to pass such an infernal bill as they did last Winter in New-Mexico, catching a black man and making a slave of him anyhow. It is the Federal army contractors and office-holders who run the Legislature there, and they passed that bill in order to ingratiate themselves with their masters at Washington. Give us an honest President, who don't want to crowd Slavery into the Territories—who don't want to crowd Slavery moon the neede, and the question will be into the Territories—who don't want to crowd Slavery upon the people, and the question will be settled very easily. The difficulty is now that the Federal officers are the bitterest opponents of Freedom. This has been the great influence against which Liberty has had to struggle for years. Rid us of that, and we shall get along easily. We have been called agitators long enough. I impeach the agitators who forced upon us Texas, and who are now agitating to force us to buy a piece of Mexico, and to steal Cuba. Give us a Federal Administration, honest and true, which shall record human rights as something, as well which shall regard human rights as something, as well as what they call property, and we shall have no more Slave territory. I propose, therefore, to call your attention to the other branch of the subject—that is, the present relations of the Federal Government to the present relations of the Federal Government to the cause of housesty and purity. We live under an Administration founded in fraud. They stole the October election in Pennsylvania, by which they gained the election in November. They bought Americans, and run an American ticket to beat us. The men are now known who had their \$1,000 or \$2,000 to do it. You know how they are here. The Willett's Point swindle was one of the means of paying off the men who furnished money to buy and bribe through the election in Pennsylvania; the Fort Snelling swindle was another. Take the case in Indiana. A leading politician there calling bimeelf an American, had a claim against the Indians for \$40,000. In Polk's time it had been examined, and scotted. But he resembled the second of the case of th amined, and scotted. But he was promised that mone in case he would take care that Indiana went agains in case he would take care that Indiana went against the Republicans. A gentleman known as Live-Oak Swift of New-Bedford farnished a good deal of money, and he had a large contract given him for white-oak timber, under such circumstances as afforded no chance for competition. These were the means by which Buchanan ceame into power. If we can't carry the election without resort to such means, I hope we shan't win it. [Applause.] If there is to be another four years of such corruption, I would rather it should be Democratic than Republican. I believe if we run our ticket honestly, the men who try to get up third tickets will be marked and numbered. I heard a main say that the delegates to the National Usion or Constitutional Convention—I don't know which—[hughter]—owned that their expenses were paid by the Democrats. ly cheered.

Mr. James Fairman was the next speaker. He alimed to the conduct of the Government, which is so indignant at and so ready to seek redress for petty indignates offered to them abroad, yet could not guarantee to its citizens life or liberty at home. We have had a great many subterfuges introduced in our previous campaigns, but none which could compare to those which have lately been brought forward by the Democratic party. First and foremost among those is Squatter Sovereignty, got up for the purpose of introducing the Slave Code into the Territories, and to give greater vitality to the general institution of Slavery. If the public land is first occupied by a slaveholder, who comes on with his goods and chattels, is that a sufficient reason for ever afterward excluding Free Labor therefrom? These two elements can never mingle on

an ontride arrangement to tell the stories which it would injure them to tell—such as that about Fre-scott being a Catholic. We, of course, shall have this

machinery of a third party running to take votes from

us and give them to our opponents. But I don't be-lieve it will pay expenses. Who will vote the Bell

may steal as long as they see fit. That is why the Treasury is out at the elbows—the utter dishonesty and demoralization of the whole concern. I will say

very little of the men who are now before the people for the highest offices in their gift. I knew Abraham Lincoln in Congress eleven

gnt. I knew Abraham Lincoln in Congress eleven years ago, when he was one of the youngest members, yet one of the most respected. He came from a section where there were very few Whigs. I never heard any man impeach his integrity, and never until now heard any man doubt his ability. I tell you, the man who stungs a State with Stephen A. Douglas, and were shire, day of the Long it.

meets him, day after day, before the people, has got to be no fool. Many a man will make a better first speech than Douglas, but, giving and taking, back and for-ward, he is very sharp. Now, the man who went through the State, speaking againt Stephen A. Doug-las, and was not beaten, as no man says he was, is not a common man; for no common man will an-

is not a common man; for no common man will answer for that work; and at the end of that campaign Mr. Lipcoin came out with 4 660 majority or the war.

9,000, and the general feeling outside of the State was that Douglas had better be elected. Mr. Crittenden wrote a letter which elected Douglas; he said that it

was better that Douglas should be elected, and there were 30,000 Americans there; I don't believe we have

were 30,000 Americans there; I don't believe we have got another man living who would have fought through that campaign se effectively and at the same time so goodnaturedly as he did. Mr. Trumbull would have begun a little ranker, but one or the other would soon have been knocked off the platform. Mr. Lincoln went through with perfect good nature and entire suavity, and beat Stephen A. Douglas, it being the first time any man on our side ever carried that State. I believe there is a good time coming right off now. I believe there is a good time coming right off now. I believe that he will get 5,000 against Douglas and 50,000 against any other man. Right there I feel very sure. The Democrats in Illinois won't ask you to count the vote against anybody but Douglas; they will give it up. I know Mr. Ham-

but Douglas; they will give it up. I know Mr. Ham-lin, our candidate for Vice-President. He is a very unassuming, mild-mannered man, but a very able man, a man of few words. He was a Free-Soil Democrat till 1854, voting with us on Slavery questions, but with

till 1854, voting with us on Slavery questions, but with the Democratic party on all other questions. They could not turn him out of the party, because he voted with them on all but the Slavery questions, so he was Chairman of the Committee on Commerce up to the time they made the Cincinnati Platform and nominated James Buchanan. Then he came out and said, "You put me in as a Democrat, and I have censed to be a Democrat; I am going with the Republicans." He resigned his seat and went to Maine, and was elected Governor by 15,000 majority in a State which went against us the year before. Both of these men have polled the highest vote ever polled in their two several States, and they will poll a higher vote still next Fall. [Lond applause.] I have grown old, and don't believe now that a thing is going to be because I think it ought to be; but I feel very sure, as every man in Chicago felt when the nomination was made, that the 4th of March will see Lincoln and Hamilin inaugurated as your President and Vice-President.

ingurated as your President and Vice-President.

Mr. Greeley retired from the stand amid hearty appliance. The Glee Clab then favored the audience with another partiotic song, which was enthusiastical

Mr. Lincoln came out with 4,000 majority on the pular vote, although Mr. Buchanan had beaten Frem

the same [coll, for Free Labor, whenever it comes is contact with Slavery is sure to exterminate it. There is r. code high above the Slave Code, or any other catablished by a government. It is that great code written on every honest heart by the great God above, and which revolts from the bare idea of holding human beings as slaves and chattels. What I particularly object to in the present Government is not its financial corruption. So far as each individual is concerned, that is but a trifle. If we divide the entire revenue of the Government among its citizens, it amounts to but about \$3\$ per head, and that certainly is not much. But I do object to the skulking manner in which it takes hold of those great principles which reign in the breast of every freeman. What does it appear to care for our inherent right to liberty? Look at Thaddeus Hyatt, now lying in juil at Washington for no crime whatever, while the captain of that well-known slaver, the Wildfre, now swaggers about the streets of some of the Southern cities, freely exhibiting the human beings he has brought to bondage, and revealing in the fruits of the traffic Vast made them slaves. How significant was the motto upon the bright steel bowic-knife feund upon him when he was arrested: "America, the land of the free and the home of the brave? Before George Washington was laid in his grave he had seen the gradual encroachments being made by the Slave Pewer, and in his Farewell Address alluded to it in words that should be on the lips of every Regablican et this time. He said, I shall ever pray "that Heaven may continue to you the choicest tokens of its beneficance; that your union and brotherly effection may be perpetual; that the free Constitution, which is the work of your hands, may be sacredly maintained; that its administration in every department miny be stemped with wisdom and virtue; that, in fire, the happiness of the people of these States winder the american of Liberty may be and Everett ticket here? The man had better vote differed the Democratic ticket. If anybody gets up a Bell direct the Democratic ticket in the very tool at terms and Everett ticket in the state, they work vote at terms eleves. Their votes will go plann for the hore they clicket. In the investigation now good to the fore they close the considerable sums of monwith the Government, and they on the sum of monwith the Government, and they in Pennsylvania. And to ey to the Democratic and they in Pennsylvania. And to ey to the Democratic and they in Pennsylvania. And to ey to the John of the difficulty of giving a sert of excuse to Americans to run a separatate ticket. Some of these who have been Americans may be going to vote the Democratic by no honest man, with their eyes wide open, are not going to vote the It was different in 1856. Then I knew honest, good, faithful men, who really believed that Fillmore was going to get the vote of this State, and they voted honeself por him. But to vote the Bell and Everett ticket to-day in the State of New York would be too foolish for any man to be caught doing. We are going to have a straight-forward issue this Fall, and while doubt not be Slavery question will be presented in regeres with the state, and they voted honeself por him. But to vote the Bell and Everett ticket to-day in the State, and in protrant than that, for the state of the state, and they were any state of the state of th may be sacredly many ramed; that its accuminatation in every department may be stamped with wisdom and virtue; that, in fire, the happiness of the people of these States, under the anspices of Liberty, may be complete." Mr. Fairman resumed his seat amid much applause, and the unceting adjourned. ELEVENTH WARD REPUBLICANS.

A meeting of the Eleventh Ward Republican Association was held at No. 21 Avenue D, last evening; Mr. ation wes held at No. 21 Avenue D, last evening; Mr. Horatio N. Warren, the President of the Association, in the chair. A Committee of three members was appointed to confer with the Seventeenth Ward Association in reference to uniting in a grand ratification meeting of both Wards. A number of new members were received, and the meeting adjourned, subject to the call of the chair.

THIRTEENTH WARD REPUBLICANS.

THIRTEENTH WARD REPUBLICANS.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the Thirteenth Ward Republican Association was held at Onderdonk Hall last evening, T. C. Gould in the chair. Enthusiastic speeches were made in favor of Lincoln and Hamlin by Messrs. Seymour, Hutchins, and others. The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Republican electors of the Thirteenth Ward condaily and heartly indorse the nominees of the Republican National Convention at Chicago, and pledge our entire energies to the election of Honest Abraham Lincoln and Hamibal Hamlin for the Presidency.

A Committee of seven was appointed in reference to procuring speakers to address a grand ratification meeting of the Republicans of the Thirteenth Ward, to be held on Monday evening, the 28th inst., at Onderdonk Hall. The meeting then adjourned, and those present proceeded to form a Club, to be called the "Lincoln and Hamlin Campaign Club of the Thirteenth Ward." E. Elliot was elected President, George E. Seymour and Edwin Soper Vice-Presidents, and W. Thurber and Louis Bertsch Secretaries.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD REPUBLICANS.

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An enthusiastic meeting of the Twenty-second Ward Republican Campaign Club was held hast night at Stradelberger's Hall, No. 624 Eighth avenue, President J. A. Davisos in the chair. The names of 23 new members were handed in, and enrolled upon the books of the Club.

Mr. Taylon stated that in a little time there would be so large an attendance of members at the weekly meetings of the Club that the present hall would fail to accommodate one-twentieth part, and he had been struck with the idea of securing a larger place at once. He had conversed on Monday with a gendeman who told him that he would give for the use of the Club during the campaign two lots in Fifty-first street, and he would suggest that the Club avail themselves of the kind offer, and erect upon the property a wigwam capable of accommodating a large number of people. He moved that a Committee be appointed to thank the donor for his offer, and to take immediate measures for the erection of a wigwam upon the ground.

The motion was carried, and Messrs. Marks, Taylor, and Fisher were appointed such Committee.

The following preamble and resolution were unanimously adopted:

Wherea, The Republican Convention, assembled at Chicago on the 16th of May, did present for our support for the offices of President and Vice-President of the United States the Hon. Abraham Lincelor of Blincis and the Hon. Hamibal Hamilin of Maine; therefore, be it

Reselved, That we, the members of the XIIIth Assembly District Campaign Club, in the Twenty-scoold Ward, do beteby indeme the said nonlastion, and pledge jurselves to use our best endeavors to promote their election.

After eix hearty cheers for Lincoln and Hamilin, the meeting adjourned.

INAUGURATION OF THE BROOKLYN RE-PUBLICAN WIGWAM. THE ASHLAND AND ROCKY MOUNTAIN CLUBS IN THE FIELD.

SPEECHES BY WM. H. FRY, RUFUS F. ANDREWS, CHARLES S. SPENCER, WM. H. BURLEIGH, AND R. H. HUNTLY.

A great mass meeting of the people of Brooklyn who are in favor of Freedom and Free Territory was held last night at the new Wigwam in Fulton street, opposite the City Hall, the object of the gathering being the twofold one of ratifying the Chicago nominations and inaugurating the hall in which the meeting was held. The Wigwam has already been described in our columns. Its space was densely crowded there being present no less than two thou. scribed in our columns. Its space was densely crowded there being present no less than two thou-

sand enthusiastic people.

The Presidents of the Ashland and Rocky Mountain Clubs, Messrs. Joseph Reeve and William J. Peer, jointly occupied the chair. In the corner opposite was a brass band, which engaged the attention of the peo-

ple a few minutes prior to the opening.

Mr. WILLIAM H. FRY was the first speaker intro duced. After briefly considering the qualities of the Republican candidates nominated by the Republican party for the Presidential election, the speaker proceeded directly to the foundation of the question in point, as it stands before the people. We had candidates that would put an end to conniving with the barbarities of the slave-traffic between the Coast of Africa and the Slave-States, such as we had in our city; the beway sorry to say, there were persons in New-Africa and the Slave-States, such as we had in our city; for, he was sorry to say, there were persons in New-York actually engaged, and known to be engaged, in that damnable traffic. We had now come so far that the question could not be considered otherwise than as an irrepressible conflict. In illustration of the tender mercies of the Democratic policy toward the foreigner who has sought our shores for a future home, the speaker related the history of a poor Irishman who had been maltreated and abused, whipped thirty-nine lashes by a large negro slave, who had been directed to do it, for no earthly offense other than speaking what he believed to be the truth among his associates, who came North, utterly prostrated, and was here furnished with money by those who took pity on him, sufficient to take him among his friends. The speaker cursed Slavery and all that belonged to it, down to its lowest depths. It was running the country, and eating out the very bowels of the land. The curse was measured by the effects it had. Its supporters depended upon us for effects it had. Its supporters depended upon us for everything, from their bread to their coffins. Their everything, from their bread to their comms. Their liberty down South is like their civilization, and they have no civilization, because they have no arts. The qualification of sitting in a Southern Legislature was the ownership of ten negro slaves. They now came out and promulgated the sentiment of McDuffy, as they were bound to do, that the laboring combating was a deargone descent, and that Slavery McDuffy, as they were bound to do, that the laboring population was a dangerous element, and that Slavery was the corner-stone of Freedom. He had not time to analyze the miscrable slang and small-beer fume which characterized the disputes of the Democracy as to the question which has disrapted them. We were a great nation just as we remembered the words of Thomas Jefferson, "We hold this truth to be self-evident, that all men are free and equal." Let the Democratic party be the Aristocratic party, and the Republican party the Democratic party. (Applause.) There never was a mightier fraud or a mightier iniquity in the barbarous ages, than when the lands consigned to freedom in the Missouri Compromise were given to the slaveholders, in the face of the opposition of the people. The cotton gin gave rise to the value of lands people. The cotton gin gave rise to the value of lands in the South, because before its invention they were of little use. So the South was indebted for everything to the mechanic. We must call things by their right names. The Good Book says men should I be by the swent of their brow; the South don't live by the swent of their brow. Now we it a question of color. The of their brow. Nor was it a question of color. The Richmond Enquirer, for twenty years the leading representative Southern journal, says: "Slavery is a "right, just institution, irrespective of race." Where draw the line then? When Lafayette was in this

him for it, and history says Mr. Everett blushed and

him for it, and history says Mr. Everett blushed and cowered!

Mr. Rufus F. Andrews of New-York, was next introduced. In 1840, we had our hard cider and log cabins, and elected Harrison and Tyler; in 1860, we have our rail-splitting candidates, and will elect Abstaham Liarch and Hannibal Hamlin. The selection of these car.didates at Chicago, when all parts of the country were represented, had been made, in preference to William H. Seward, the choice of our own State, because wise men said they could be elected, while the other might not be so fortunate. Mr. Lincol'n had been in all conditions of life; in every capacity he had seen in all conditions of life; in every capacity he had seed, he had done his work well, and we raight be assured, that if they elected him to the Presidency, he would do his work well. He was one of the ablest men, this day, that this country had ever produced, and, if elected, his Administration would demonstrate that fact. The issue was that Slavery should not be extended one single inch [great applause], or, on the part of the Democratic party, whether it should be made national. We had had, for over three years, an Administration of the Democratic party. [Voice.—"That is enough forone generation."] No sooner did James Buchanan—a man whom many believed would establish an honest Administration—enter the mansions of the capital, than he sold himself, head and conscience, to Slavery. It was now time to go back to the Constitution. Mr. Andrews related the anecdote told by Doughas of Lincoln's ugliness. A rough-looking Western hunter met him on the prairie, while yet in humble circumstances, and working with his hands. The hunter leveled his musket. "Hold, there!" cried Lincoln, "You don't mean to shot mo?" "Yes, Sir," was the answer; "I pledged myself if I ever saw a worse-looking man than myself, I would shoot him." "Well," replied Lincoln, "If I look worse than you do, fire away!" [Great langhter.] There was no danger of having Lincoln's Administration led into the favor of Slavery by t arrest of a fugitive "across fieldibus, over creekum, over swampibus, up stumpum, non-comatibus in swampo," so the Democratic party was non-comatibus in swampo. (Laughter.)

The CHAIRMAN read an invitation from L. B. Hox-

ers of the Wyandott Restaurant, calling upon the par-ticipants in the dedication of the Republican wigwam, to meet over a clam-chowder at his shop after the ad-journment, provided there were not over a thousand of them, and the clam chowder was duly attended to

of them, and the clam chowder was duly attended to at the proper time.

CHARLES S. SPENCER, esq., of New-York, said he was born in the State of New-York, and though he had not more than a few rods to go to school, he had no doubt he got licked as often as the speaker preceding him who went five miles. But he was born a Republican. He thought it rather a deplorable lesson of the Chicago Convention that a man who had adhered his life long to a principle, which principle built up a party, should have his throat cut from ear to car by that party. [Hisses and cheers.] The principles and acts of the two great parties now before the country, indicated that their names should be the Black Democracy and the White Republicans. He recalled the times of Harry Clay, when the people sang—

"Here's to you Harry Clay.

racy and the White Republicans. He recalled the times of Harry Clay, when the people sang—

"Here's to you Harry Clay, liere's to you my noble soyl, And you shall be the President, And that before we part!
Here's to you Harry Clay."

The speaker regarded compromises with Slavery, like the man who followed with a broad ax the disturber of his domestic happiness, whom he had found in fiagrante delicto with his wife. The pursued man stumbled and fell; the pursuer's foot was on his breast, and while the broad ax swayed uplifted in air, the overtaken man begged to compromise the matter, to which the other responded that, taking into consideration the loss of wife, ruin of happiness, and outrage of feeling which his act had created, he could not settle the matter short of—about two Spanish dollars. With Clay rose another great man, whom he could not help paying a compliment, for when he was elected to the Presidential chair, and several States clamored for nullification, he called to himself Gen. Scott and instructed him what was to be done, and we heard no more of nullification. It was not always the most comageous man who first drew his revolver, as the late history of the great Don Quixotte wind-mill fighter of frightened Virginia had shown with regard to the bowie-knife. He put the question, by what classing of reason, what chopping of logic, what splitting of catorical hairs, the people of the Territories should not have the same right to say Slavery should not exist among them, as much as they have the right to say that polygamy, robbery, rape, and murder should not exist. The people should now say, in their might, Thus far, O Slavery, shalt thou go, ond no farther!

Several resolutions were read by the Secretary, expressive of the commendable enthusiasm with which they were entering the campaign.

W. H. BURLETON was next introduced. He had counted upon the selection of Seward as candidate for the Presidency, but he doubted not that the best had been

ws. H. Berleigh was next introduced. He mad counted upon the selection of Seward as candidate for the Presidency, but he doubted not that the best had been done, and that Abraham Lincoln and Hannibal Hamlin would merit the highest honors and confidence that a nation could confer upon them. Mr. Burleigh spoke briefly, on account of the lateness of the hour, and concluded by reading the following dedicatory and rati-ficatory song, which he had been requested to write or the occasion:

The battle-torn banner that beckons us on!

They come from the hillside, they come from the glenFrom the streets througed with traffic, and surging with men
From loom and from ledger, from workshop and farm,
The fearless of heart, and the mighty of arm.

As the mountain-born torrents exuitingly leap,
When their ice-fetters nuelt, to the breast of the deep;
As the winds of the prairie, the waves of the sea.
They are coming—are coming—the Sons of the Free!
Then fing out the banner, the old starry banner,
The war-tattered banner, the flag of the Free!

The war-statered banner, the flag of the Free!

Cur Leader is one who, with conqueriess will,
Has climb'd from the base to the brow of the hill;
Lindsunted in peril, unawavering in strife,
He has fought a good fight in the Battle of Life;
And we trust him as one who, come wee or come weal,
Is us firm as the rock, and as true as the steel,
Right loyal and brave, with no stain on his creat,
Then, hurrsh, boys, for honest "Old Abe of the West!"
And fling out your banner, the old starry banner,
The signal of triumph for "Abe of the West!"

The signal of triumph for "Abe of the West!"
The West, whose broad acres, from lake-shore to sea,
Now wait for the harvest and homes of the free!
Shall the dark tide of Slavery roll o'er the sod.
That Freedom makes bloom like the garden of God?
The bread of our children be torn from their month,
To feed the fierce dragon that preys on the South!
No, never! the trust which our Washington laid
On us, for the Fature, shall ne'er be betrayed!
Then fling out the banner, the old starry banner
And on to the conflict with hearts undismayed!
The "serged of triumph for Abe of the W

The "signal of triumph for Abe of the West" was scarcely reached when the audience burst forth with applause, and they did not subside until "three times three" had been given, and the speaker's voice had been drowned for some minutes.

The last speaker was Mr. R. H. HUNTLEY, who

spoke but a short time.

The clam chowder was then taken into consideration and discussed by a large number who attended the

GRAND DOUGLAS DEMONSTRATION AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE.

SPEECHES BY THE HON. F. B. CUTTING, THE HON. W. A. RICHARDSON OF ILLINOIS, GOV. FOOTE OF TENNESSEE, AND OTHERS.

Great efforts were evidently made to get up a rousing meeting, last night, of the New-York Democracy in favor of sustaining the action of their delegation at the Charleston Convention, in casting the vote of the State for the Hon. STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS. At the sunset hour a multitudinous brass band was in active service on the balcony of the Cooper Institute; at early dusk blazing tar-barrels and two calcium lights illumined Bible-House Square. These attractions proved irresistible, and sufficient people were speedily gathered to constitute. ered to constitute a very respectable assemb point of numbers.

point of numbers.

The meeting was organized by the appointment of the Hon. Francis B. Cutting as Chairman, supported by innumerable Vice-Chairmen and Secretaries.

The fellowing resolutions were offered by JAMES A. McMASTERS, esq., and adopted with much enthusiasm, the audience giving loud cheers whenever the name of Douglas occurred in their reading.

McMasters, esq., and adopted with much enthusiasm, the audience giving loud cheers whenever the name of Douglas occurred in their rending:

Readed, That the delegates from the State of New-York to the Charleston Convention have well and truly responded to the trust committed to them, and to the overwhelming sentiment of the people of the State of New-York, in rawing their vote, from first to last, for Stephen A. Douglas, the champion of the equal rights of all the States, the firm friend of the Union, and the haid and fearless for of Abolitionism at the North, and of Sectionslian at the South.

*Readed**, That "Democratic principles are unchangeable, when applied to the same subject matters;" that the Platform reinacted at Charleston was reported at Charleston was reported at Charleston was voted for by every delegate in that Convention, accepted and construed by the nominees, induced by the matter Democracy of the nation by the election of those nominees, and that we hall in it the reaffirmation of the oid landmarks that have given success to the Democratic party, and peace and prosperity to our whole country.

Readed, That we recognize the announcement by Judge ***

draw the line then? When Lafayette was in this country, he nade answer to a question about Slavery: "Vel, I obzerf ven I was here before ze negroes ver "black; now zey's yellow." [Laughter and applause.] The speaker concluded by giving a scathing review and criticism of the position of Everett, in his speech on Slavery in 1826, when he argued that Slavery should exist because it existed among the ancients; so also the position of Bell, another Union candidate, in indorsing that opinion and speech. He did not believe any man posted in the barbarities of ancient Slavery could imitate so degraded an example. He laid it to Mr. Everett's ignorance. But when he made that

could imitate so degraded an example. He laid it to
Mr. Everett's ignorance. But when he made that
speech the New-York Democratic Association rebuked
Douglas at Cincinnati, when Mr. Buchanan received the vote of

Lie majority of that Convention, that this "entitled him to the nomination," as an example worthy of imitation, and calculated to give harmony and effect to Democratic action.

Receled, That the Democratic action.

Receled, That the Democratic parts, sincerely regret that the last colegates of a few States in the Charleston Convention second of the Originia delegation, adopted by the Convention, whereby the Democracy of the States whose delegates second, shall have an opportunity to fill the vacancies thus occasioned.

Receled, That, in the language of Judge Douglas, "this is the Oovernment of the white man," therefore all efforts to establish fer negrees political equality or dittenship, are alike in violation of the spirit of the Constitution and the manifest meaning of the framers.

of the spirit of the Constitution and the action of the mers.

Resolved, That Stephen A. Douglas, in view of the action of the Charleston Convention, cannot now be set aside without the implied abandomment thereby of the well-settled principle of the Democracy regarding non-intervention by Congress; and that, with him as our standard-bearer, we confidently piedge the State of New-York, that she will, next Fall, right herself in the old Democratic track, by casting her thirty-five votes for Stephen A. Douglas.

with him as our standard-sere, we will right berself in the old Democratic track, by casting her thirty-rive votes for Stephen A. Douglas.

The Charrman, in introducing to the meeting the Hon. Wm. A. Richardson of Illinois, made a brief address, referring to the early history of the Democratic party. But a few years since, he said, its principal strength lay in the North. Kentucky, North Carolina, and other States often stood in the way of the only national party of the Union. To-day, see how everything had been reversed. Where was now New-York, always so true in days of old? Where was Connecticut, that always stood firm in time of need? What had led to this prostration of the great Northern party? It was that it took upon itself the task of resisting the sectionalism of the times. The South, meantime, had become strong and consolidated, and was Democratic from one end to the other. Every Southern State could be carried for any candidate; it was the Northern wing of the party that needed. Would not the South give them the man they called for? He hoped and believed this would be the case. On the nomination of Douglas depended the success of the party in the coming conflict. Whom else could the South present for a leader who could carry a single Northern State? A Voice: Wise.] He applauded the action of the New-York Democracy went for one thing, and only one thing: Douglas—Douglas first and last—Douglas now, and ontil he should be President. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Richardson then took the platform. He likewise commenced with allusions to the past history of his party, tracing to the influence of its policy the acquisition of territory, advance in wealth and education which have marked the progress of the country at large. There were now two parties already in the field. The Chicago Convention had presented Lincoln and Hamlin. [At the mention of these names many began to hise, when, to the surprise of the speaker, a perfect storm of applause rang through the hall, forcing him to pause for a moment ere resuming his sp emocratic track, by casting ner inity ave vocator section of the original.

The CHAIRMAN, in introducing to the meeting the

Before announcing the next speaker, the Chairman remarked that large assemblages of people were thronging outside the hall, unable to effect an entrance. If any speakers were present, and willing to address

thronging outside the hall, unable to effect an entrance. If any speakers were present, and willing to address them, he begged they would proceed to do it

The Hon. H. M. WATTERSON of Tennessee was next introduced. He said the Tennessee Democracy were a practical people. They never rode a Rozinante and set out upon a Quixotic expedition; if they should do so, they would expect the ghost of Andrew Jackson to rise and rebuke them. He spoke advisedly. Non-intervention by Congress with Slavery in the States, the Territories, and the District of Columbia was the principle of his constituents in 1848. In 1850 this principle was renewed and set forth in the Compromise Measures. Again, in 1856, this principle rolled up a majority of 7,500 for the Democratic ticket in Tennessee. He was sure he was right in saying they wanted no change in the platform for 1860. [Applause.] To the introduction of the Slave Code in the Territories he had two objections—those which the Irishman had to his borse, viz: 1st, He was very hard to catch; 2d, He wasn't worth a d—n when caught. [Laughter.] Mr. Watterson continued at some length to the great satisfaction of his hearers, regretting the secession of Southern delegations at the Charleston Convention. They had gone there with no true Democratic principles; "Rule or Ruin" was their motto, and of course there was a row. "Heads, I win; tails, you loose," was their game. Opposition to one man was the only tie that bound them together—that man the Little Giant of Illinois. That man should have received the nomination. [Votess—"It is not too late now!" Applause.] He had not swerved one hair from his positions of the last twelve years; but nobly reiterated them in his great Senatorial speech a week ago. God grant that the action of the Baltimore Convention might save the country from the curse of Black Republicanism! [Cheers.]

Gov. Foote, also of Tennessee, was the next speaker. He firmly believed the Union to be in dan-

[Cheers.]
Gov. FOOTE, also of Tennessee, was the next speaker. He firmly believed the Union to be in danger. His opinion was shared by many. Had they not heard of the nomination of a gentleman who, however pure his private character, stood upon a platform declaring his party in favor of certain enactments, any one of which would instantly cause a disruption of the States? [The audience seemed in doubt on this point.] States? [The audience seemed in doubt on this point, and made no manifesto in answer to the question.] He would tell his hearers, with his hands upon his bosom, in the presence of Almighty God, that not all the Union feeling in the South would prevent the secession Union feeling in the South would prevent the secession of Southern States if either one of these enactments was of Southern States if either one of these emactments was to be passed. There was a Southern party, headed by Mr. Yancey and other men of talent, formed with express intention to this consummation. For ten years past, they had raised some extreme demand, every now and then, in relation to Slavery, in hope to create such an agitation as would result in disunion. These men the speaker would oppose so long as the breath remained in his body. He had heard with pain—he hoped it was not true—that the "great historical character, the Titus Livins of America, the author of the greatest work of our own or any other literature." greatest work of our own or any other literature"— the Hon, Geo. Bancroft, awed by the dissension now the Hon. Geo. Bancrott, awed by the dissension how prevailing, had declined to go on with his immortal history! "Be of good cheer, George Bancroft," he would say, "Douglas will be nominated at Baltimore." [Applause.]

The Hon. John A. Logan of Illinois, with other

speakers, continued to address the meeting, which was prolonged to a late hour.

MARINE AFFAIRS.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

A change has taken place in the Navy-Yard within week, and everything now begins to look very dull. A large batch of workmen were discharged from the Yard on the 15th inst. At that time there were about 1,200 men employed. Another batch of men were suspended on the evening of the 21st inst., and about 80 men were discharged yesterday, which leaves but a very few men employed in the Yard-not more than 250, all told. This unexpected suspension has left a considerable number of poor laboring men, who are dependent on their daily wages, destitute. The new appropriation made by Congress for the Navy will not take effect before the 30th of June next. Consequently most of the work now going on in the Navy-Yards will have to be suspended.

The United States steam frigate Roanoke, now lying off the Battery, will move down to the Navy-Yard to-day, where she will undergo some slight repairs. She will be repaired by a special appropria-

The Release will be slightly overhauled before she is fixed out again. Her men are now on liberty for one week.

By recent advices from the River Plate, Capt Page's exploring expedition was progressing well. The United States side-wheel steamer Pulaski has been

added to the expedition. The United States school-ship Plymouth, now a Annapolis, will sail from that port on the 20th of June, with 130 acting midshipmen on board and about 50 seamen, to teach the cadets how to reef, steer, splice, and work ship. The Plymouth will visit all the principal ports of Great Britain and France, before returning. She will be absent about three months.

REPUBLICAN ENTHUSIASM .- At an informal meeting of the Seventeenth Ward Republicans, on Monday evening, Isaac J. Oliver, Wm. T. Ashman, and a few others, subscribed \$85 to procure a splendid Lincoln and Hamlin banner, 40x27 feet, with full length picture of Lincoln, maul in hand, splitting rails, upon it.

broughout the city. Yesterday, in Fulton market, we could not find a single Bell man, where forty of that tamp were to be met four years ago. Many of the Democrats are coming over, likewise. It is really cheering to her old gray-headed merchants along South street, who have not been in politics for years, con-gratulate one another on the ticket. Self-made men themselves, they feel that the party has given them representative men.

Markets—Reported by Telegraph.

1. Oswege, May 22—6 p. m.—Placue lower; v.ms. 2,509 bblx at \$4.28 ± 52 for Spring State and \$4.528 ± 7.9 for extra Canadian. While market decidedly dull: Mills sukee Glob held at \$1.14; but without material change; sales 5,200 bmls. Cohec lilhoots River at 61c, affoat. OATS, BARLEY and PEAS quiet. RTS dull; sales 3,200 bmls. Cohec dillnots dull; sales 3,200 bmls. Cohec dillnots Freichts unchanged at 30c on Flour, \$4c. on Wheat, \$6c. on Cornt to New-York. Laker Isrochurs—14,500 bmls. Corn. Canat. Exponers—27,800 bmls. Wheat, 37,000 bmls. Corn. Ganat. Exponers—27,800 bmls. Wheat, 37,000 bmls. Corn. Ganat. Exponers—27,800 bmls. Wheat, 37,000 bmls. Corn. Buttrato, May 22, 5 p. m.—Flouris in moderate demand, sad market steady; sales of 600 bbls. at \$5.23, \$5.50 \$65.75 for exponers—45,4755c, for sound liftinois and Toledo. Other grains quiet, and sales of 50,000 bmls. ut 50c. Corn. to 12c. for damaged on sales. Whiley's nominal, at 29c. Canat. Partier ale, on Flour, 12 to. on Wheet, 11 to. on Corn. to New-York. Lake Informace, 3000 bbls. Flour; 14,000 bmls. Wheet.

CLEMENT—In Williamsburgh, on Monday, May 21, Mary, wife of Samuel Clement, in the 18th year of her age.

DOOLITTLE—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, May 22, Elizabeth Lembert, youngest child of William A. and Helena, S. Doolittle, aged 14 months.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her parents, Lafayette avenue, corner Carlton, on Thursday, 24th, at 24 o'clock.

Larryctte avenue, corner Carlon, on Thorsony, 24th, at a c'clock.

FITZSIMMONS—In this city, on Monday, May 21, anddenly, of disease of the heart, Bernard Fitzsimmons, in the 35th year of his age.

LATTAN—In this city, on Saturday, May 19, Louis Lattan, a native of Rochfort, France, aged 83 years, 9 months and 15 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, and sons-in-law, Wm. Blaickly, jr., Jorish K. Mack, Wm. H. Meeks and John F. Van Ness, are respectfully invited to attend his foneral on Wednesday, 23d inst, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 71 St. Marka place.

Chicago, 111., papers will please copy.

LYNCH—In this city, on Monday, May 21, Daniel Lynch, aged

LYNCH-In this city, on Monday, May 21, Daniel Lynch, aged

LYNCH—In this city, on Monday, May 21, Daniel Lynch, aged 53 years.

MILLER—In this city, on Monday, May 21, Mary Ann, danghter of Duncan and Sophia A. Miller, aged 7 years.

MILLER—In this city, on Monday morning, May 21, John Miller, aged 39 years, 3 months and 5 days.

POLLEY—The funeral of the late Grahams Polley will take place on Wednesday, alternoon, 23d, at 23 o'clock, from his residence, No. 314 First street, Williamsburgh.

QUINTARD—In this city, on Monday, May 21, Edna, daughter of Edward A. and M. Matilda Quintard, aged 1 year and 5 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of the parents, No. 29 West Thirty-fifth street, on Wednesday morning at 3 o'clock.

VON GLAEN—In Brooklyn, onlymoday, May 21, Anna Rebecca Von Glahn, aged 4 months and 23 days, daughter of Henry and Rebecca Von Glahn.

WATSON—On Tuesday morning, May 22, after lings ring illness,

WATSON-On Tuesday morning, May 22, after lings ring illness, Catherine Watson, reliet of the late John Watson, aged 64

Catherine Watson, relict of the late John Watson, see years. The relatives and friends of the family are most respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, at 14 o'clock p. m., without further notice, from the residence of her son, J. E. Watson, No. 481 Third avenue.

WALKER—In Williamsburgh, on Sunday, May 20, of congestion of the louge, Eliza Grannen, the beloved wife of Edward H. Walker, aged 19 years, 3 months and 20 days.

ZELLER—In this city, on Sunday, May 20, after a short illness, John Zeller, in the 76th year of his age.

For additional Marriages and Deaths see 3d Page.

Movements of Ocean camers.

Steamships.	Leave	For	Date.
A min	New-York	Liverpeol	
Brogil			May M
Circaesian		Galway	May 24
Fulton	New York	Havre	May 26
	New-York	Liverpool	May S
Kungaroo			May B
Enropa	New-York	.Liverpool	June 1
Bavaria	New-York	. Hamburg	June 2
Adriatic			
Anglo-Saxon		Liverpool	
Edinburgh	New-York	.Liverpool	
Persia		Liverpool	
Arabia	Boston	.Liverpool	
Bremen		.Bremen	
Africa	New-York	.Liverpool	
Arago	New-York	. Havre	June 23
	3554		
	TO ARRIVE.		
Bavaria	Southampton	.New-York	May 12
Persia	Liverpool	.New-York	May 12
Bremen	Southampton	.New-York	May 16
Palestine		.Quebec	May 16
Saronia		New-York	May 18
Arabia	Liverpool	.Boston	May 19
Vanderbilt	Southampton	New-York	
Africa		New-York	
		TATOM - AVER !!!	

Passengers Arrived

In screw steamship Edinburgh, from Liverpool.—Mr. and Mrs. Harris and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Lenddon and two children, Mr. Edmonde, Mrs. James Leich, the Rev. Mr. Morgan, M. A., Mrs. Smith Ely, Mr. and Mrs. Morgan, J. Quill, Philip Clark, John G. Henderson, Misa Williams, M. Normond, Mr. Brusech, J. C. Kelton, Miss McSweep, Mrs. Welt, R. Runcorn, the Rev. John Cocke, Mrs. Cooke, Miss Augeline Cooke, Mr. Pedress, the Rev. J. J. Crowley, James Walkinshaw, Henry R. Sloan, John Orange, Charles Bordds, the Rev. W. F. Williams, Thos. Smith, Samuel M. Leggs. C. Bruce Alleyne, Miss Lawra Ciffton, P. Benadick, John Wango, Miss Helen B. Whonincy, Mr. and Mrs. Rough and three children, Solomon Seymour, Julius Ranstoving, James Hiller.

Sun-Rises... 4:36 | Sets... 717 | Moon-Sets... 10:28 Sandy Hook... 9:49 | Gov. Island... 10:39-Hell Gate... 12:20

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF NEW-YORK MAY 22,

Cleared.

Steamship—Asia, Lott, Liverpool, E. Cunard.

Ships—Cultivator, Russell, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; J.

Thompson, Llake, Liverpool, S. Thompson's Nephew.

Barks—Union (Amst.), Zar, Annto-rdam, Funch & Meincke;

Barks—Union (Amst.), Zar, Annto-rdam, Funch & Meincke;

Barks—Union (Amst.), Sturges, Clearman & Co.

Erigs—Macassar, Whipple, Kingston, J. S. Whitney & Co., L.

Hillman, Frethurst, Croastadt, Funch & Meincke; Lottery (Br.),

Hurrell, St. Framis Island, R. Dinwiddie; Addy Switt, Avery,

St. Thomas and Marscebb, Maitland, Phelps & Co.

Schooners—F. Merwin, Avery, Baltimore, Mailler, Lord &

Quereau; Lydia Ann, Weaver, Jacksonville, Van Brunt & Slaght

Caledonia, Daniels, St. John, P. I. Nevins & Co., Eliza and

Catherine, Kelly, Hastford; Gipsey (Br.), Waycott, St. Andraw's; Albert, Crowell, Halifax, Thomas James; H. Newell,

Treworsy, Philadelphia, C. & E. J. Peters; H. Livingston (Br.),

Mundey, St. John, D. R. Dewolf; Gold Hunter (Br.), McKay,

Halifax, H. G. Donovan; Lucinda, Gould, Corawallis, D. R.

Dewolf.

Steamer Potomac, Watson, Baltimore, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Arrived.

Arrived.

Steamship Edinburgh Eg., screw), Kennedy, Liverpool, 9th inst. via Queenstown 10th, midse, and 652 steerage passengers to John G. Dale: arr. off the Battery at 7:22 p. m. 15th inst., lat. 49:0, 1cn. 37:62, signalized steamship Africa, from New-York for Liverpool. 9th inst., off Hollyhead, saw ship Cynosure, bound in. 16th inst., lat. 46:23, lon. 53, passed several icebergs. Steamship Augusts, Woodhulf, Savannah, midse, and pass. to S. L. Mitchill & Son.

Ship Castilian (of Newburyport), Graves, Liverpool, 27 days, coal to Brooklyn Gas Light Co.; vessel to master. May 10, on the Grand Banks, in lat. 44:30, saw two islands of ice; has had a pillot on board four days.

pilot on board four days.

Bark Louisa Bosselmann (Mec.), Voss, Genoa, 67 days, mar-ble, rags, &c. to order.

Bark J. L. Davis, Fairchild, Providence, 2 days, in ballast to nester. Schr. Alired H. Partridge, Morris, Gravesend, indse. to master. Schr. Kossuth, Lane, Newburyport, 3 days, indse. to S. W. Schr. Acquette, Lane, Newburyport, e tays, mass. Lewis & Co.
Schr. James H. Strauss (of Wilmington, Del.), Corson, Galveston, I7 days, cotton, hides, &c. to Norcross & Prince. 15th inst., lst. 23-39, lon. 79-36, spoke ship Solferino, from New-Orleans, steering E. N. E.
Schr. A. A. Rowe, —, George's Banks, 3 days, halibut to

Schr. D. M. Chapman, Chapman, George's Banks, 3 days, half-master. Schr. Oliver Spelman, Spelman, Providence, 2 days, in ballast Schr. Eva, Taurgee, Providence, 2 days, in ballast to master. Schr. Friends, Russell, New-Haven, 2 days, in ballast to

nater.
Schr. Snow Flake, Weaver, Richmond, coal for Boston.
Schr. Beulah, Hanson, Richmond, coal for Boston.
Schr. J. W., Faulkiin, Boston, 3 days, indee, to J. C. Dayton &
to, In the late gale off Watch Hill, lost foremast and received Schr. C. & N. Rogers, Johnson, Virginia, 2 days, oysters.
Schr. C. & N. Rogers, Johnson, Wirginia, 2 days, melasses to
Sloop Southport, Gladwin, New-Haven, 2 days, melasses to

Sloop Southport, Gladwin, New-Haven, 2 days, melasses to Burdett & Frisbie. Steamer La Crosse, Davis. Montreal, 5 days, in ballast to the Texas and New-Orleans Railroad Co. Came to this port for e airs. Steamer Petrel, Baker, Providence, mose to Issac Odell. Steamer New-London, Smith, New-London, mose to E. H.

Steamer Ann Eliza, Robinson, Philadelphia, mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick. Steamer Sarah, Jones, Philadelphia, mdse. to J. & N. Briggs. SAILED—Corvette Lucifer (Fr.) for Toulon; steamship Jamesown, for Norfolk. WIND-At sunset, E. S. E. and light.

Capt. Johnson of the schoener David L. Browers, previously eported sunk by collision with steamer Cambridge, has returned to his vessel, to try and save something of the wreck, as she lies a about six fathoms of water.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, May 22.—Arr. steamers S. R. Spaniding, Homes, from Baltimore; Kensington, Baker, Philadelphia; barks Ellen Stavens, Howe, New-Orieans; California, Hathorn, Cientinges; brigs Laurillia, Higgins, Cape Haytlan; Richmond, Clart, Trindad; C. W. Conner, Uraim, Miragoane; schr. John Elliott, Wood, Anx Cayes, Below, ship George Fumer, from New-Otleans.

Orleans.

FHILADELPHIA, May 22.—Arr. brigs M. E. Thompson, from Trinidad; E. T. Venton, Cardenas; schr. George A. Tittle, Sagua; steamer Cambridge, Boston.

SAVANNAH, May 22.—The U. S. Mail steamship Alabama, from New-York, arrived at her wharf at 10s this morating; all well. well.
CHARLESTON, May 22—The U. S. Mail steamship Marion, Capt. Foster, arrived here at 7 o'clock this morning.

BALTIMORE May 22.—The ship Annapolis, from Cardiff, and schooner Adeliqua, of Augusta, waterlogged and abandoned. Butk Empress Teress, from Peruambuco, in Hampton Roads. By telegraph to Ellwood Walter, esq., Secretary of the Board of Underwriters. Mr. Oliver drew his check for \$50 toward it. This is a sample of the feeling among the working Republicans